

CHINA

Established February, 1845.

MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1877.

日四十月六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—R. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30;
Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, *Indians*
Cotton, E.C., BATES, HENDE & CO.,
4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON &
CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WINE, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbournes and Sidney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Searle, QUILLER & CAMPBELL,
Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLLS & CO.,
Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai,
Lane, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY &
WALSH, MUNIC, C. HENRICKSON & CO.,
Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. BAXTER, Esq.
E. R. BILLINGS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KERWICK ED. MCIVETT, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.
London BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-
KONG grants Drafts on London and
the Chief Commercial places in Europe and
the East; buys and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds
of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest
allowed on Current Accounts and on De-
posits for fixed periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street. Possession from 1st August next.

The Bungalow No. 6, Shelly Street.
The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bailey Street.
Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kirby,
Bisney Villa, "Pek-fo-ju," Furnished.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

To Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA,
either for OFFICES or GODOWN.

Apply to
ROBERT MORE,
Hongkong, July 5, 1877.

To Be Let.

THE Premises No. 38, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BOERS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
Mr. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to
Sign our Firm per Procuratum.

SANDER & CO.
Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD
and Mr M. W. GREEN, are autho-
rized to Sign the name of our Firm per
Procuratum at Foochow, and Mr F. P.
ELLIOTT at Amoy.

RUSSELL & CO.
China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

Mr. EDWARD BURKE will conduct the
Business of my Office during my
Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices,
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of
FREEKES, RODATZ & CO. has been
DISSOLVED on This Day.

R. FREEKES,
G. C. F. RODATZ.

Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Establishing them-
selves This Day as SHIPCHAND-
LERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & CO.,
have taken over the Business of the late
Firm of FREEKES, RODATZ & CO.

G. C. F. RODATZ,
C. KOCH.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed
AGENT at this Port for THE POS-
ITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from W. H. MOSSOR, Esq.,
Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of
Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

T. THURSDAY,
the 26th day of July, 1877, at 11 o'clock
a.m., at the Sales Rooms of the Under-
signed.—

The American Barkentine

"ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts,
as she now lies in the Harbour of Hong-
kong, with Two Suits of Working
SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS,
1,500 superficial feet LUMBER PRO-
VISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remodelled and Re-
paired in New York, in December, 1874,
and there classed "A1," for Four Years
in American Lloyds. She was again Re-
modelled and Repaired at MELBOURNE,
in November, 1876, at a Cost of about
£1,000 and supplied with the New Suit
of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200,
and was then certified by the Surveyor
to the Merchant Shipping and Under-
writers Association Limited, as being fit
to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to
any part of the World. She Carries
580 tons of Coals, or 800 tons Light
Cargo, of 10 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of
Rice, on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast
Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order
for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER
PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32
inches, and two in the Tween Decks
40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory,
apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of
the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed
at 7.17.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk
on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

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PUBLIC AUCTION OF LUMBER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs
RUSSELL & CO., Wan Chai, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th July, 1877, at Noon.

About 3,000 feet of GEORGIA PITCH
PINE PLANKS, Sizes 3 and 4 inch.

In Lots to suit Purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchasers' risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Chase Mail Office.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

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For Sale.

AERATED WATERS, GODD'S PATENT GLASS STOP- PERED BOTTLES.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MED-
CINES, AND PARFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

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DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL. RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-
wide reputation of our oil, certain
parties have attempted to imitate our pack-
ages. Suits at law have been instituted
against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of
these imitations. Buyers should be careful
to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRIL-
LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the
words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS"
are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

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NEW YORK, U. S. A.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be Held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the pur-
pose of presenting the Report of the Direc-
tors and Statement of Accounts to 30th
April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st
Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. B. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be Held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the
31st Instant, at 3.30 p.m., in order to take
into consideration a Special Resolution to
add a Regulation to the existing Articles of
Association of the Company, authorizing
the Company so far to modify the conditions
contained in its Memorandum of Associa-
tion, as by subdivision of its existing Shares
to divide its Capital into Shares of smaller
amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of
Association, in accordance with the provi-
sions of Sections XX and XXI of "The
Companies' Ordinance 1877."

All Orders to be Addressed to

AFONG, Photographer.

Hongkong, July 16, 1877.

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NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and
Administratrix of the late G. B.
FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the
Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & CO., Watch
Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., &c., Hong-
kong), and MR MATTHEW FALCONER,
Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully
to intimate that they have agreed to CON-
TINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on
by the late Mr FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have
pleasure in stating that they have made
such arrangements that the efficiency and
high reputation formerly enjoyed by the
Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in
all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of
EVERY ARTICLE, of the BEST QUALITY and

Notices to Consignees.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THIS S. S. King Richard, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Opium are requested to take delivery from the Boats alongside the Ice House Street Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprotected by Fire Insurance.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 17, 1877. jy25

BRITISH SHIP SCINDIA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 18, 1877. jy26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Saturday, the 25th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent. Hongkong, July 22, 1877. jy28

BARQUE KAI-SOW, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 23, 1877. jy30

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenroy having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shangai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 23, 1877. jy30

FROM KURRACHEE.

THE British Barque Twilight having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 23, 1877. jy30

DANISH SHIP DORIS BRODERSEN, FROM SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

BRITISH BARK ENID, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNORES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent. Ex "Pei Ho."

J. G. No. 1, 1 case Books, from Marseilles. Remedies & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 14, 1877.

N (in diamond) 11 boxes Sundries, Son Ly, from Saigon. Gyntons, Agents. Hongkong, July 14, 1877.

Intimations.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," care of this Office.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain F. M. Hinckley.—Meyer & Co.

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.—Order.

ENID, British bark, Captain Braithwaite.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ARLINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins.—Melchers & Co.

MIGNON, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. H. Soule.—Order.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain John Worley.—Order.

DORIS BRODERSEN, Danish ship, Captain S. Nielsen.—Order.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877. jy26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. DJEMNAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Gange, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Saturday, the 25th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent. Hongkong, July 22, 1877. jy28

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGAI.

The Steamship "GLENROY," Capt. Donaldson, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1877. jy25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUBZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE;

Also, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. PEIHO, Commandant Leconte, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 3rd August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,

Agent. Hongkong, July 24, 1877. jy25

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. will sell

by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1877, at Noon,—

An Assorted Invoice of FANCY GOODS, Comprising: Watch Stands, Purse, Harmoniums, Snuff Boxes, Meerschaum Cigar Tubes, Albums, Walking Sticks, Pencils, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Comb, Pocket Flasks, Linen Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Lamp Chimneys, Soda Water Tumblers.

Also,

5 cases Vulcan Safety Matches,

20 boxes White Beans,

50 Lemon and Girard's Revolvers,

1 case Glass Ornaments for Ladies Dresses, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.17.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, July 24, 1877. jy27

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23, 7 p.m., Alert, U. S. man-of-war, 541, Lieut.-comdr. A. S. Barker, Manila July 10.

July 24, Kalooja, Russian barque, 690, J. Roos, Saigon July 16, General—CAPTAIN.

DEPARTURES.

July 23, Gustav & Marie, for Bangkok.

24, Try, for Whampoa.

24, Zamboanga, for Singapore.

24, Yangtze, for Shanghai.

Cleared.

Theresa Behn, for Haiphong.

Fortham, for Chefoo.

Wealthy Pandion, for Guan.

Angustura, for Bangkok.

Chow Sye, for Canton.

Alphington, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Zamboanga, for Singapore, 80 Chines.

Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, 25 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Theresa Behn, for Haiphong, 4 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

NOTE.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th Inst.

For SHANGAI.

Per GLENROY, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 26th Inst.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG.

Per WASHI, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA.

Per KING RICHARD, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th Inst.

For HONGKONG.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 27th Inst.

For MACAO.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th Inst.

For TAKIANG.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Sunday, the 29th Inst.

For TAKIANG.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th Inst.

For TAKIANG.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 31st Inst.

For TAKIANG.

Per CHINCHING, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 1st Inst.

For TAKIANG.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.
(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 14th June, 1877.

Dr. Ayres, your Colonial Surgeon, is likely to become quite a celebrity in a certain way, on account of the opinion which, upon the basis of his experience as to prisoners in Hongkong Gaol, he has ventured to express regarding the effects of opium-smoking. The point I believe is likely to be taken up strongly by the Anti-Opium Society, who could never bring themselves to admit that there was a possibility of opium being used in moderation. Anyone entertaining so heretical an opinion ought, according to their views, clearly to be denounced; and I have no doubt that before the matter is done with, Dr. Ayres will find himself roundly abused for stating what appears to him to be the truth in the matter. I cannot see why his testimonial should not be considered as good, as that of Missionaries up the country, who get the large mass of their facts, not from their own observation, but from what they happen to be told by the Chinese. There from peculiar circumstances we have the good fortune to get the testimony of a gentleman, who has been able to observe facts for himself, and it seems at the least somewhat puzzle-headed to set it aside as useless, because it does not happen to agree with what has been said by those who have not had any means of really forming a reliable opinion.

The case of the Agra Bank v. MacCall, which, as I mentioned in my last, has been at last decided, has been the subject of some talk among mercantile men here. It seems a somewhat awkward decision if it is to be followed up, as it is clearly undesirable to tie the hands of Bank Managers at distance by making them responsible for errors of judgment, so long as they do not exceed the bounds of their general powers. If this is to be done, their position will not be very enviable. No doubt on some occasions Bank Agents in China have acted too independently of home instructions; but at least it appears in the present instance—as is too frequently the case—a bad selection has been made of the particular person, of whom to make an example.

Another Japanese iron-clad has been launched; and it is said that the Chinese are about to make investments in one or two also. People here are generally quite delighted when either the Chinese or the Japanese obtain new men-of-war, never apparently having any idea as to the direction in which they are most likely to be used.

There is nothing new about the Convention business. It seems the most ridiculous affair there ever was. The end of it no doubt will be that our Government will be obliged to ratify the Convention *notas colonas*, as they cannot in conscience refuse to do so when the Chinese have fully performed their part.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

An important auction sale of Manila cigars was announced to take place on the 20th July, in which 21,435 cigars will be offered. Some of the conditions of this sale are that the cigars must be exported within the period of six months from the time of the sale, and although its exclusive object was for exportation, no changing of hands or re-selling is permitted.

The Captain of the British ship *Durham*, anchored in the bay, was fined by the Harbour Master for hoisting on the gaff of his ship the national flag top-side down with a bucket underneath, which has been taken for a signal of distress, but upon investigation was found to be a particular mode of communicating with his water-supplying boat. The Harbour Master immediately on seeing the signal, sent the necessary assistance, but the boat on reaching the vessel found everything quiet on board.

The sword and walking-stick offered by the Municipal Corporation to the General Malcampo, in commemoration of the Soco campaign, have been forwarded by the str. *Victoria*, which left Manila for Europe on the 8th July.

The steamer *Paragua* imported on the 14th July, from Singapore, 300 cases of petroleum.

A Chinaman named Fong Soy has applied from the Government the permission to re-export to Hongkong \$3000 Mexican.

The body of a Chinese hawker was found and removed by the Police from a public drain on the 12th July. The deceased is supposed to have been murdered by some persons unknown, for the sake of robbing him, who concealed the body in the place where it was last discovered.

The *Diario* of 18th July says:—“It came to our knowledge, with reference to letters received by the last mail, that the Messageries Maritimes Company have presented propositions to our Government with the view of obtaining the service of carrying the mail and official passengers between the Peninsula and these Islands. As this is not the first time that such a proposition is stated to have been made by the said company without result, and as the rumour is not mentioned in any of the paper reports up to June 8th, we receive the news with some reserve. Nevertheless, we add what has been told us on the subject: The company in question undertake to establish a direct line from Barcelona to Manila, making the trips at 14 days' interval, and will carry official cabin passengers at the rate of \$250 each. The company also ask to carry the Government tobacco and the mail, the latter with the same remuneration as given to the P. & O. Co. and to steamers running between Singapore and Manila.”

The earthquake experienced at Manila on the 5th July was strongly felt at Nueva Caceres at 12.30 p.m.; its oscillatory movement from E. to W. was with great violence, and continued for 1 minute and 25 seconds. The steamer *Leyte* arrived from Tobeao reports that the earthquake there was of great intensity. On board the vessels in the harbour the shock resembled that of a ship striking a rock. From the volcano of Mayon, which has long failed to give any signs of existence, smoke was seen shooting up shortly after the shocks were felt.

On June 24—More than one-half of the population are suffering from the miseries caused by the bad paddy and corn crop last year. The peoples are driven to the

cessy of living on roots procured in the jungles.

Editor, Princeps, June 24.—The public health is good, except in the district of Casiguran, in which, according to the official account dated 16th, measles is again attacking persons of all age with virulence, and some cases of small-pox have also appeared. The vaccinator-general has been sent thither, provided with boa-snake gall, which has produced wonders against both these diseases in the late epidemic.

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. C. May)

July 24, 1877.

LOOKING FOR A CAT.

Lui Aming and eleven others, the last a woman, were arrested on a warrant for gambling in a house situated in a lane opening on Aberdeen Street from the back of Gough Street. The informer proved gambling was being carried on and that the defendant was the manager. The informer had been to play in the house several times and lost. Commission at the rate of 7 per cent was charged on all winnings. An information was laid and a warrant was issued, resulting in the arrest of all the principals. The defendants made all sorts of excuses, and the 12th, a woman who was defended by Mr. Ng Choy, pleaded that she was a servant to a Chinese family next-door. She was sent by her master to go to this house to look for a cat when the Police arrived and arrested her. Her master, Cheung Apat, said he brought a valuable cat with him from Macao yesterday, and it was lost. He therefore told the 12th defendant to go to look for it. She was arrested when the Police came. This story was believed by the magistrate, who discharged the 12th defendant, but fined the 1st \$200 or 6 months' hard labour. The rest were fined \$20 each or 6 weeks' hard labour.

FOUND OF FRUIT.

Lai Asing, a gardener, was charged by Lai Ah Ng, gardener employed by Mr. Humphries, with picking off an unripe papaw fruit from his master's garden. The complainant said the defendant came and asked for a papaw fruit, but he refused him, and the defendant thereupon picked off one. The defendant said his wife had the stomach-ache, and he was told that papaw fruit would cure it. He therefore went for one and it was given him by the complainant. Fined 50 cents.

ASSAULT.

Chin Ahim and two other tinsmiths were arrested on a warrant charged with a violent assault on Fong Awing. The 1st was fined \$6, the others discharged.

DISEASED MEAT.

Woo Aon, a native of Toongkin and a trader in bullocks, was charged with sending a diseased bullock to the Slaughter House intended to be slaughtered. The defendant was identified as having been twice punished before for a similar offence; he was now fined \$20 or six weeks' labour.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Wong Aohung, a market-cook, was brought up for stealing some sulphur from the sulphur store at the Sailor's Home. Three months' hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSION.
(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALE.)

July 24, 1877.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT &c.

Regina v. Chee Kwai Hing and 3 others. Chee Kwai Hing, Fong Ahee, Wat Apak and Chin Afai were indicted on six counts for false imprisonment of one Chung Aui, and for assaulting the uncle and the son of the woman How Sing Tai.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillippe, instructed by Mr. Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the defence.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs. John Quinn, L. Mandel, J. K. Morrison, J. M. Emanuel, T. Stewart, J. A. Blagg, and C. H. Slemund.

This case was continued to day.

Mr. Francis said that, after what had fallen from his Lordship yesterday, he would put off the evidence which he had intended to call, until the time came for urging mitigation of punishment. And as regards the remark he had made yesterday regarding the conduct of the Jury, he would withdraw those words and apologise to them, both individually and collectively, for it was only a momentary ebullition, and he had used a stronger term than he had intended.

Mr. Francis having consented to submit to a verdict of the Jury, his Lordship directed them to return a general verdict of guilty on all the counts.

Mr. Francis then proceeded to address the Court in mitigation of punishment. He asked the Chief Justice to give consideration to three grounds, which he was going to put forward:—The first ground was as his Lordship would have seen, that throughout the whole case, the prisoners had been acting in a *lame fide* spirit, that they did not know what they were doing wrong in doing what they did, however erroneous their notions of what was right and what was wrong might have been. And in connection with this point, there was the evidence that when they were threatened by Chin Low Tak that they would be charged by the mother of the woman, they said that if there was any complaint to be made against them, let the complaint be made at once, or else they might be scattered away.

The second ground was that when the complaint was made, they actually went with the complaint to the Station. The third point was that when they found the man and woman in the house, they cut off some of their hair and said that they would show it to the Inspector as a mark that they were guilty of the adultery, and this cutting of the hair, as the learned counsel was informed, was quite in accordance with the national custom of the people.

There was also another point that after pawing the clothes of the woman, they gave back the tickets to her. In doing this they were actually delivering into her hands the proof that they had taken the clothes, and this showed that they were acting in good faith throughout the affair.

Mr. Francis next argued that what the prisoners did was strictly in accordance with Chinese custom, with which these prisoners had been brought up from their childhood, and their contention was that there was nothing to inform them that this custom, with which their minds had been imbued from child-

hood, was forbidden by English law; in point of fact this custom was not forbidden by law, and at least it was partially sanctioned by law; so in awarding punishment he hoped his Lordship would consider that there were no means by which the prisoners could know the law, and notwithstanding the maxim of “ignorance of the law excuses no one,” he urged that that ignorance was fair ground for mitigation of punishment. And it was certainly hard on them that the first time they came to know that they were doing wrong was when brought before the Court for punishment. Mr. Francis then quoted from a proclamation which was issued on the 1st Feb. 1841 when Hongkong was ceded to England. It was therein stated that the social customs as they existed at the time in the Colony would be allowed to continue in force, and since then there had been no law or ordinance passed making an alteration in the practice of such Chinese customs, especially in a remote place like this village where 100 yards further would bring the villagers within Chinese jurisdiction. Taking in conjunction with this proclamation, there was Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, which extended all laws as they prevailed then in England, to this Colony, except so far as those that could not be made to apply to local circumstances or the inhabitants of this Colony. This Ordinance was repealed in 1873, but the same provision was re-enacted in the same words. He asked his Lordship to connect the proclamation with this Ordinance, and it was a principle of Common Law and International Law that customs which had prevailed prior to the cession of any new territory should be considered as still existing unless it was specially brought to the notice of the people of the newly-extended place that such customs would no longer be recognized, and to punish any one for following those customs without giving them the previous warning, would be a national injustice. He was aware of the rule that “ignorance of the law excuses no one,” and a wholesome rule it was—but he was not now pleading the prisoner's ignorance as a way of justification, but only in mitigation of punishment. He thought the Court should only inflict a nominal punishment in a case where the men were for the first time made aware that the customs which they had been following for a long time, was against law, leaving it to the Legislature to bring it home to them as to their responsibility by passing some law which would notify them that what they had been doing was wrong. Moreover, there was no publication of the Colonial laws in any accessible form by which the Chinese could acquaint themselves. The Ordinance had never been translated into Chinese, and they had no means of knowing whether they were doing right or wrong. He then proceeded to call evidence.

The Rev. E. J. Etal, Ph.D., was then called—I am a missionary of the London Missionary Society, and have been 15 years in China. I am acquainted with the Funi and Hakka dialects. I also know the written language of China. I had lived for 3½ years in the heart of the Sunson district, in which the custom of Ma-tow-wai, which furnished a case of a precisely similar nature in 1874, it must say, it was not a first impression. Mr. Francis had suggested that it was for the Court to move the Legislature to inform the people of Ma-tow-wai that they were doing wrong, but it was not his Lordship's business to suggest anything. The people had taken the law into their own hands, and if an assault resulted, they must be punished for the assault, or if a murder resulted, they must be punished for the murder; for, living in an English Colony, they must be punished according to English law. Therefore the custom on which Mr. Francis had addressed the Court would not apply here. His Lordship then proceeded to mention the case of the four men who were convicted of murder in 1874 for killing a man under precisely similar circumstances as the present case and who were sentenced to death, and whose sentences were afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. They were subsequently pardoned by H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy prior to his departure from the Colony to go to Queensland. He continued to observe that it was very audacious for four young men to go and make an attack on the woman's house, and if murder had resulted in the former case, they would have been guilty of murder. When the case first arose, he was astounded at the lawlessness of the prisoners in doing what they did, and acting in defiance of the law; such conduct must be put down with a strong hand. A custom of the Chinese was raised, but with Dr. Etal's natural inclination as a minister of the Gospel for the extenuation of punishment of those who broke the law in the maintenance of morality, he still said that the prisoners, if without proper authority, would not be justified in doing what they did. There was also another point in this case. There was a custom among the Chinese of leaving their wives behind for a number of years and taking to themselves wives abroad, leaving the poor unfortunate women utterly uncared for, and when they should sink to the same depth of immorality as their husbands, it was their custom to kill them. He must say this was very cruel. As to the present case it was a very bad one. Without any proof of adultery, the prisoners took upon themselves to break into the woman's house, robbed her of her bangles and clothing, which they converted into money by pawnning them, and it was merely carried to the extreme when they were not charged with robbery, as he conceived that if there was evidence of assault, there was proof of robbery and felony. As to the warning, they had ample; there was that murder case which took place four years ago. The men's conviction, their sentence to death, and their subsequent pardon were known to every one in the village, even to the children. In conclusion his Lordship said he did not know what sort of village Ma-tow-wai was, but it looked extremely bad that within so short a time, that two cases of this kind should come before this Court. He then sentenced the prisoners to three years' penal servitude on the 2nd and 4th counts, and one year's imprisonment on each of the other counts; all sentences to be contemporaneous.

His Lordship remarked that it was taken leniency perha, on the part of the Government, to pass on the four men in the former case, and only on his part to recommend it, but when they came to this Court after their release they were told that they had been let off so leniently because that was the first case of the kind. As to the prisoners in the present case, his Lordship could not say whether mercy might not be extended to them for some political reasons or other herself, but sitting as his Lordship did now, he must pass a severe sentence in order to vindicate the law.

As the prisoner's wife removed, there was a howl and lamentation in Court got up by the friends of the prisoners, and it was thought that the prosecutrix would have met with violence at the hands of the excited mob, but it appeared that she took the precaution of leaving the Court before the excitement commenced.

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

Regina v. Charles Johnson.

The prisoner was indicted for the above offence with a boy named P. P. Roberts on

the 15th July on board the American barque *Litchfield*.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Monday next, the 30th July at 10 a.m., when the case of breach of prison against Wong Ape, a convict, will be taken.

The Aberdeen Street murder case will be taken on Tuesday, the 31st, at 10 a.m. Mr. Francis was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, with Mr. Denny, as the Solicitor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

“DESPATCHES WILL CLOSE.”
To the Editor of the “CHINA MAIL.”

Hongkong, July 24th, 1877.

Six—According to the “Government Gazette” of Saturday last, one of the “old-factoryisms” is being knocked on the head.

I refer to the postal expression “Despatches will close.” Strangely enough, this old custom has been adhered to hitherto, though we laugh at our celestial friends for their plea of “old custom” in all matters. In the days of Old Factories it was of course a *sine qua non*, when a vessel would be despatched, to enable the shippers to send in their letters. But of what earthly use is, may I ask, such intimacy now-a-days here? It must still hold good in old Canton; but young Hongkong has made rapid strides of progress to render such an intimacy altogether useless; and nothing else can be alleged in support of continuance of such a practice but “old custom” and indeed it very often happens that a shipper gets his Bill of Lading after the “despatch box” has been sent on board the steamer; consequently the plea as regards consignees’ letters being sent in the box is quite untenable as well. It is unquestionably an old factoryism to say that “despatches will close,” and as such it must fall into oblivion.

There is also another old factoryism, which must meet a similar fate. I refer to sending round written circulars regarding the arrival and departure of steamers or vessels. When the advertising mediums were not available before, as they are now, such a mode of advertising was naturally very desirable. With the morning issue of your contemporary, and yours in the evening, with mid-day extras from the offices of both, and the ever-vigilant “Express” to boot, the utility of a written circular can only be thought of by those who must be dreaming of the method by which Noah must have advertised his delicious wine.

Let us indeed not laugh at our celestial friends when we ourselves cling to “old custom.”

Yours faithfully, X. Y. Z.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE COAST.

By the Hamburg-American Company's steamer which arrived on June 10, details are received of the events which led to the capture of the rebel ironclad by H.M.S. *Shah*. The exploit of the Peruvian rebels was a daring one:

On Sunday, May 6, Don Nicolas de Pierola, formerly Minister of Finance, and now head of the revolution, accompanied by two other chiefs, proceeded on board the ironclad *Huascar*, belonging to the Peruvian Government, and were welcomed by some disaffected officers. The plot had been previously arranged, and the commander was ashore. On a given signal a boat from a neighbouring Peruvian frigate brought a contingent of rebel officers, sailors, and marines, who got on board the *Huascar*, and their engineers were ordered to go ahead. These, being chiefly Englishmen, refused to obey their new masters, who accordingly determined to proceed under sail. The *Huascar* forged slowly ahead, but was clumsy to manage, and ran down a launch, slightly collided with the floating dock. These proceedings were watched from the deck of the powerful Peruvian ironclad *Independencia*, moored within gunshot; but her officers did not send to inquire the meaning of the manoeuvres, but signalled to the port admiral that the *Huascar* was under weigh. Then came an order to proceed to sea to recapture her, but by this time the runaway was far in the offing, and the captain of the *Independencia* and two other ironclads monitors were all absent from their posts on shore. They had to be found, and fires had been lit to light them and steam got up, and by that time night had set in, and nothing could be done but to warn the ports on the coast what had occurred. A strong military force was also despatched to the south. Meanwhile, the *Huascar* was sighted by a merchant steamer which had arrived. She was then under full steam, going southward, and it was discovered, moreover, that the other vessels that had been detailed for pursuit were in one way or another out of repair and more or less unfit for sea, and the strongest of them, the monitor *Atahualpa*, is a slow steamer, much inferior in speed to the *Huascar*. The President issued a decree declaring her a pirate, offering a reward for her capture, and declaring the Government not responsible for any acts she might commit. On the following day the British man-of-war *Shah* arrived at Callao, and after the state of affairs had been represented to the admiral, he consented to join the squadron going in pursuit of the rebel, on the ground that she was a pirate on the high seas. They started in pursuit, and up to May 11 nothing had been heard of them at Lima; but the *Shah* and *Amethyst*, having outstripped their Peruvian consorts, came up and engaged the *Huascar*, compelling her to surrender to the Peruvians. The armament of the *Huascar* consisted of two 40-pounders in her turrets and two 40-pounders on her main deck.

Information has reached New York from Panama that the reason why the rebel vessel *Huascar* was attacked by her Majesty's ship *Shah* and *Amethyst* was that she had interfered with English mail steamers and had forcibly taken coal from an English barque.

AT SWAKOP.

Deo. 23, ino,



Mails.

Insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. Guerne, Esq., (Messrs David Sesson, Sons & Co.)
James Hart, Esq., (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. Lavers, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
Hugh Switzerland, Esq., (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. Wood, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—Herbert S. Morris, Esq.

BANKERS—HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES—LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

A G E N C I E S.—At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tael 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee;

Upon surrendering their accp. certificates for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 18, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Tael 400,000, EQUAL TO \$500,000.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.

CHAN SEUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.

WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.

LOO YEH, of the Yeh On Firm.

FONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAI CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

501

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,

LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

20, Old Broad Street,

LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STEELING,
RESERVE FUNDS, £100,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisements, THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIver,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

501

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Malacca and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted, at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CLAIMS NOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. H. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

Lancashire Insurance COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, or Goods in Distressed, or on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 or a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIver,

Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

501

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Excluding late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked 1, near the Kowloon shore 2, and those in the body of the Harbour 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281